

SECTOR 12 — CHART INFORMATION

SECTOR 12

THE INNER PASSAGE—MILBANKE SOUND TO THE SKEENA RIVER

Plan.—This sector continues the description of the inner passage from the seaward entrance of Milbanke Sound to the NW end of Malacca Passage. The lower reaches of the Skeena River and its approaches are described last.

General Remarks

12.1 Milbanke Sound can be entered on the E side of Queen Charlotte Sound, about 70 miles NW of Cape Caution. The sound can also be entered from the W end of Seaforth Channel, which is part of the inner passage. When passing from Seaforth Channel into Milbanke Sound, the usual route is to the E and N of Susan Rock.

Finlayson Channel is entered 8 miles N of Susan Rock. Tolmie Channel, lying W of and parallel to the N part of Finlayson Channel, is entered at the S end of Sarah Island, about 13 miles within Finlayson Channel.

From the junction of Tolmie Channel and Hiekish Narrows, located at the N end of Sarah Island, the channel leading N is known as Graham Reach. The continuation of this latter channel, which is known as Fraser Reach and McKay Reach, leads to Wright Sound and Grenville Channel.

Grenville Channel can be approached from seaward through Hecate Strait, Chamamo Sound, and Campamia Sound. Then via either Squally Channel or Whale Channel.

The Gibson Group lies at the NW end of Grenville Channel. A deep channel lies W of this group and leads through Arthur Passage and Malacca Passage into Chatham Sound, Prince Rupert Harbor, and Port Simpson.

Kitimat, situated at the head of Douglas Channel, is the only port of commercial importance within the limits of this sector.

The inner passage that leads N from the S part of British Columbia towards Alaska enters Milbanke Sound from Seaforth Channel. The route then follows Finlayson Channel, Tolmie Channel, Princess Royal Channel, Grenville Channel, Arthur Passage, and Malacca Passage into Chatham Sound.

Tides—Currents.—The tidal current in Watts Narrows attains a considerable rate. The HW and LW occur about the same time as those at Prince Rupert. The duration of slack water is about 5 minutes.

The tides are subject to considerable diurnal inequality. The influence of the tide is felt for a distance of up to 18 miles above Port Essington. In Telegraph Passage, the N currents attain a rate of 3 knots and the S currents attain a rate of 4 knots. Abreast the E entrance of Marcus Passage, the current turns 1 hour after HW. In Marcus Passage, the W current attains a rate of 5 knots. In the spring, both the S current in Telegraph Passage and the W current in Marcus Passage are, at times, greatly accelerated by freshets. In Inverness Passage off Hicks Point, the tidal currents attain a rate of 2 to 3 knots.

The N tidal current attains a rate of 2.5 knots at the N end of Arthur Passage, about 0.5 mile S of Hammer Island.

The flood current flowing from the NW entrance of Grenville Channel meets the flood current from the SE

entrance off Evening Point. On the ebb tide, the separation of the current takes place about 1 mile farther NW. It is subject to considerable change, depending on the winds outside.

The tidal currents are weak in the channel and in most places do not exceed 1 knot. At springs, the flood current may attain a rate of 2 knots and the ebb current a rate of 4 knots in the narrow portions of the channel.

The ebb currents continue to run for 1 hour 30 minutes after LW by the shore, which is probably about 4.5 hours before the next HW. The flood currents probably run for the other 6 hours. In considering which current is running, the positions of meeting and separating mentioned above must be studied.

Strong eddies occur with the ebb current abreast Love Inlet.

The N currents flowing through Squally Channel and Whale Channel unite about 1 mile N of Turtle Point. The united current then sets directly across Wright Sound, impinging on Waterman Point, off which it causes very strong eddies. The current then turns NW into Grenville Channel.

A portion of the N current flowing through Whale Channel turns into McKay Reach and meets the N currents from Finlayson Channel, abreast Aaltanhash Inlet.

Another portion turns N into Douglas Channel and Verney Passage. With the S current, the reverse takes place, the main part of the current from Wright Sound exiting via Whale Channel.

The currents from Wright Sound, Douglas Channel, and McKay Reach unite nearly midway between Maple Point and Home Bay. The united current sets directly toward the latter bay causing eddies at the entrance. The current then sets fairly through Whale Channel, passes N and S of Ashdown Island, unites with the current from Squally Channel, and flows out into Campania Sound.

Both currents attain a rate of 3 knots at springs in the contracted portions of the channels. Apparently, the currents turn about 1 hour 30 minutes after HW and LW.

The ebb currents predominate in Douglas Channel. Flood currents may occur from 5 hours to 1 hour before HW at Prince Rupert. Winds from the N usually reduce or eliminate the flood current while S winds increase its strength and duration.

Tidal currents are strong in the N half of Hiekish Narrows. In the vicinity of Hewitt Island, the maximum flood attains a velocity of 4 knots and the maximum ebb a velocity of 4.5 knots.

The N tidal current is stronger in Finlayson Channel than in Tolmie Channel. The S current is stronger in Tolmie Channel and runs for 1 hour 30 minutes after the S current in Finlayson Channel has ceased. In the narrow parts of these channels, both currents attain a velocity of 3 knots at springs. In the broader parts, the currents attain a velocity of only 1 knot.

Vessels proceeding S with an ebb tidal current and wishing to enter Sarah Passage should favor Boat Bluff, which displays a light, as a precaution against being set toward Hazard Rock.

The tidal currents in Klemtu Passage are comparatively weak. The N current is only slightly felt, the great body of



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Boat Bluff Light

water passing into Finlayson Channel. The S current seldom exceeds a rate of 1 knot.

The tidal currents flowing through Perceval Narrows attain a rate of 3 to 5 knots at springs. The flood current sets N until about 1 hour before LW at Prince Rupert and the ebb current sets S. With strong SE winds, considerable tide rips occur SW of Lizzie Rocks.

Regulations.—The waters described in this sector lie within the Prince Rupert Vessel Traffic Zone. For further information, see General Remarks in [paragraph 11.1](#).

Caution.—In Arthur Passage, Malacca Passage, and their approaches the tidal currents are greatly influenced by the discharge of the Skeena River. Their directions and velocities are unpredictable, even by navigators of long experience in these passages. Numerous islands and shoals lie in this vicinity and the area is hazardous for vessels navigating in thick weather.

Milbanke Sound

12.2 Milbanke Sound (52°09'N., 128°32'W.) is entered between Cape Mark and Day Point, 8.8 miles NW. This sound is the main opening from seaward leading to the inner passage.

The W entrance of Seaforth Channel lies on the E side of Milbanke Sound, about 6.5 miles NE of Cape Mark. Mathieson Channel and Moss Passage branch from the E side of the sound E and N of Lady Douglas Island, respectively. Finlayson Channel, Tolmie Channel, Graham Reach, Fraser Reach, and McKay Reach lead, in that order, from Milbanke Sound to Wright Sound. These channels and reaches are a N continuation of the inner passage from Seaforth Channel and Milbanke Sound.

The flood current sets N and divides near the middle of Milbanke Sound. One portion runs toward Finlayson Channel, another toward Mathieson Channel, and a third toward Seaforth Channel. The reverse takes place on the ebb.

The rate of the current is variable, but it seldom exceeds 1 knot in Milbanke Sound. It increases to 2 or 3 knots in the narrow parts of the channels.

A channel, 8 miles wide, extends SW of Milbanke Sound. It has depths over 180m and a bottom of mud. To the NW of the entrance, the depths decrease to 90m. They decrease to less than 90m off the W side of the entrance to Laredo Sound, with a bottom of fine sand. To the SE of the entrance, there are depths of 128 to 146m in the fairway over a bottom of sand, mud, and rocky patches.

Helmet Peak (52°21'N., 128°21'W.) rises on Lake Island in Mathieson Channel and resembles a helmet with its sloping side toward the W. It is very conspicuous to vessels approaching Milbanke Sound from the SW.

Caution.—Vessels approaching from the N in Tolmie Channel should, when passing Tenas Island, keep towards the E shore and take care not to enter the N entrance of Meyers Passage.

Milbanke Sound—East Side

12.3 Wurtele Island (52°10'N., 128°30'W.) lies 2 miles NE of Cape Mark. Foul ground extends SW from the S end of this island as far as the islands lying in the vicinity of Cape Mark.

Townsend Point is the NE extremity of Wurtele Island. Rage Reefs, which form a natural breakwater, extend up to about 0.8 mile NNE from the point and are marked by a buoy.

Reginald Island, 50m high, lies 0.4 mile E of Townsend Point and Raby Islet, wooded and prominent, lies close E of it.

Saint John Harbor (52°12'N., 128°28'W.) is entered on the NW side of the Bardswell Group between **Townsend Point** (52°11'N., 128°29'W.) and Cheney Point, 1.3 miles NE. The entrance is fairly protected by Rage Reefs, which form a natural breakwater. This harbor is somewhat confined.

The fairway leading to Dyer Cove in St. John Harbor passes E of Raby Islet, where it is about 180m wide. A shoal, with a depth of 3.8m, lies close SE of Raby Islet. A wider channel lies W of Reginald Island and leads to Louisa Cove, which forms the SW arm of the harbor.

Small vessels can obtain anchorage in depths of 20 to 26m within Dyer Cove.

Caution.—At HW when Rage Reefs are mainly covered, it is sometimes difficult to identify the entrance to Saint John Harbor. Between half-tide and LW, the N end of Rage Reefs and the ledges on the E side of the entrance are visible.

12.4 Between Cheney Point (52°12'N., 128°28'W.) and Cape Swaine, 2.3 miles NE, the shore is fringed by below-water ledges that extend up to about 0.4 mile seaward in places.

Yaaklele Lagoon (52°13'N., 128°26'W.) lies 0.5 mile S of Cape Swaine and its entrance is obstructed by several islands.

Seaforth Channel connects with Milbanke Sound between Cape Swaine and Ivory Island, 2.8 miles NNE.

Mohun Shoal, with a depth of 11.9m, lies at the N end of Emmaline Bank, about 2.5 miles WNW of Cape Swaine.

Susan Rock (52°17'N., 128°30'W.), 15m high, lies in the fairway of the inner passage, about 4 miles WNW of Ivory Island. This rock is bare, prominent, and marked by a light. Skinner Rock, 4m high and prominent, lies about 0.5 mile NNE of Susan Rock. Ada Shoal, with a least depth of 11.9m,



Photo copyright Chris Mills

Ivory Island Light

and a rock, which breaks in bad weather, lie about 0.8 mile S and 0.3 mile SE, respectively, of Susan Rock.

Vessels approaching Milbanke Sound from the S, in clear weather, should keep Susan Rock and Helmet Peak in line, bearing 055°. This range leads through the entrance clear of all dangers.

Vessels bound N through Finlayson Channel should alter course to the N when Day Point bears about 285°. They should then stay in the fairway and pass between Price Island and Vancouver Rock Lighted Buoy. When abeam of the Gaudin Islands, vessels should steer to pass a prudent distance off Jorkins Point and into Finlayson Channel.

Vessels bound into Seaforth Channel from the SW should steer for Ivory Island Light on a course of 060°. This course leads 0.8 mile SE of Mohun Shoal. When Cape Swaine is abeam, they may turn into Seaforth Channel.

Vessels following the inner passage from Seaforth Channel should pass N and E of Susan Rock and Skinner Rock.

Rankin Point (52°17'N., 128°24'W.) is located on the E shore of Milbanke Sound, about 1 mile N of Ivory Island. Several drying rocks extend up to 0.3 mile N of the point and an islet, 12m high, lies 0.3 mile S of it.

The coast to the N of the point is comparatively low and wooded with pine and cedar trees. Mathieson Channel and Moss Passage, two extensive channels, lie on the E side of the

sound and branch E and N of Lady Douglas Island, respectively. Lady Douglas Island is low and wooded. The W shore of Dowager Island is wooded and flanked by high mountains.

12.5 Cross Point (52°19'N., 128°26'W.), the SW extremity of Lady Douglas Island, is low and wooded. A rocky, wooded islet lies close S of this point. Numerous scattered, rocky islets and ledges extend SW from Cross Point and this area should be given a wide berth.

Cross Ledge, marked by a drying rock, lies about 0.8 mile SW of Cross Point. Foul ground extends between this ledge and the point. Boulder Ledge, with several drying rocks located on it, extends between Cross Ledge and Boulder Head.

Salal Island (52°20'N., 128°28'W.) is separated from the W side of Lady Douglas Island by Clam Passage.

Boulder Head (51°20'N., 128°29'W.), the S extremity of Salal Island, is a conspicuous, rocky headland.

Vancouver Rock (52°21'N., 128°30'W.) lies about 1.3 miles W of Salal Point, the N extremity of Salal Island, and is marked by a lighted buoy moored on its W side.

Boulder Head and the islet lying close off Cross Point in line, bearing 129°, form a clearing range which leads SW of Vancouver Rock. Keith Point, the W extremity of Dowager Island, bearing 030° and just open to the NW of the Gaudin Islands also leads NW of the rock.

Gaudin Islands (52°22'N., 128°30'W.) are a group lying about 1.3 miles N of Vancouver Rock. Fellowes Rock lies about 0.3 mile NW of the northernmost island in the group.

Dallas Island (52°22'N., 128°28'W.) lies about 0.8 mile N of Salal Island, on the N side of the entrance to Moss Passage.

Merilia Passage (52°22'N., 128°29'W.), a channel, lies E of Vancouver Rock and the Gaudin Islands. It is generally deep except for Boulder Bank and a shoal patch, with a depth of 12.8m, lying about 0.4 mile E of the largest island of the Gaudin Islands group. Another shoal patch, with a depth of 18.3m, lies about 0.4 mile SSW of Keith Point.

Caution.—Considerable magnetic disturbances have been experienced between Vancouver Rock and Keith Point.

Milbanke Sound—West Side

12.6 Price Island (52°20'N., 128°40'W.), the E side of which forms the W shore of Milbanke Sound, has a conspicuous range of hills extending along its E coast. Many small bays indent the E side of this island. The W side of Milbanke Sound is deep to within a short distance of Price Island.

Higgins Passage (52°27'N., 128°37'W.) leads into Laredo Sound from the NW corner of Milbanke Sound. It passes between Price Island and Swindle Island. The E part of Higgins Passage is deep, but the W part is narrow, tortuous, and dries in places.

Vessels with local knowledge can anchor in depths of 12 to 14m, sand, about 3.5 miles NW of the NE extremity of Price Island and about 0.5 mile NE of the E narrows.

Caution.—A rock, with a depth of less than 2m, lies in the middle of the anchorage.

Mathieson Channel

12.7 Mathieson Channel (52°18'N., 128°25'W.) is an extensive arm of the sea extending N from the E side of Milbanke Sound. It passes E of Lady Douglas Island and Dowager Island.

This channel has depths of over 180m in the fairway, except in the vicinity of **Perceval Narrows** (52°20'N., 128°23'W.).

Promise Point (52°19'N., 128°21'W.), the N extremity of Cecilia Island, is located 1.3 miles NE of Bend Point. Tear Islet and several rocks lie in the bay located close SW of this point.

Leighton Island (52°20'N., 128°20'W.) lies 0.5 mile NE of Promise Point, on the NW side of the entrance to Lambard Inlet. The latter inlet has not been surveyed. A clear passage, about 180m wide, leads to Port Blackney or Lambard Inlet from Mathieson Channel. It passes between the SW extremity of Leighton Island and a rock, with a depth of 5.5m.

Oke Islet (52°20'N., 128°21'W.) lies 0.5 mile NE of Walter Islet and is surrounded by a ledge of rocks.

Lady Trutch Passage (52°21'N., 128°20'W.), which rejoins Mathieson Channel at the N end of Lake Island, lies NE of Oke Islet. This passage has not been surveyed. Bailey Point, located 0.5 mile NE of Oke Islet, is the SE entrance point. Hannah Island lies on the NW side of the entrance within a bight, near the middle of the S side of Lake Island. Nathan Island lies at the N end of the passage.

12.8 Port Blackney (52°19'N., 128°21'W.) consists of a small inlet used as an anchorage. It is entered between Promise Point and Schubert Point, 0.3 mile ESE. The head of this inlet connects with the N end of Reid Passage.

Anchorage can be obtained in depths of 31 to 33m, mud, with Helmet Peak just open E of Promise Point and the islet lying close off Driver Point bearing 135°. This anchorage is sheltered from all winds.

Directions.—Vessels approaching Port Blackney from the SW should, when abeam of Rankin Point, keep Helmet Peak just open SE of Lang Point, bearing 042°. When within about 0.4 mile of Lang Point, they should steer for Oke Islet, bearing about 063°, until the N extremity of Lizzie Rocks is in line with the N extremity of Martha Island, bearing 299°. Vessels should then steer SE and maintain this bearing astern. The course will lead about 135m S of the SW extremity of Leighton Island. When this point is abeam, a clear view will be obtained through Reid Passage and the course should be altered to the S in order to enter the port with the SW extremity of Leighton Island astern, bearing 025°. Vessels should keep the view through Reid Passage clear as it will ensure passing SE of Cod Reefs and the rocks lying off Promise Point.

Vessels should pass about 90m W of Schubert Point and Kent Point, 0.3 mile SSW. When abeam of the latter point, they should alter course slightly to the W to bring Helmet Peak just open of Promise Point. This course will pass W of Diver Rock and they may then proceed to the anchorage.

Mathieson Channel—Northwest Side

12.9 Between Cross Point and Lang Point, the steep-to SE extremity of Lady Douglas Island, the S side of Lady Douglas Island is indented.

Martha Island (52°20'N., 128°23'W.) lies 0.3 mile W of Grautoff Point, the S extremity of Lake Island.

Perceval Narrows, the navigable channel of which is deep and about 0.2 mile wide, lies E of Martha Island. It is bounded on the E side by Grautoff Point and Lizzie Rocks. Lizzie Rocks front the SSW side of Grautoff Point.

The tidal currents flowing through Perceval Narrows attain a rate of 3 to 5 knots at springs.

Mathieson Channel—North Part

12.10 To the N of Martha Island, the channel widens and several rocks lie on the E side within the bay entered between Brew Point, located 0.3 mile N of Grautoff Point, and Stapleton Point, 0.6 mile N.

Alec Islet (52°21'N., 128°23'W.) lies on the W side of the channel, about 0.5 mile N of Martha Island. It is connected to the W shore by rocky ledges which dry at LW.

Cockle Bay (52°21'N., 128°23'W.) indents the E side of Lady Douglas Island, close N of Alec Islet.

Anchorage can be obtained in a depth of 37m, gravel, within this bay, about 0.2 mile N of Alec Islet. Care should be taken when approaching the anchorage because the depths in the bay decrease rapidly toward the shore.

Hyde Point (52°22'N., 128°21'W.), the N extremity of Lake Island, is steep-to.

Agnes Point (52°22'N., 128°23'W.), the NE extremity of Lady Douglas Island, forms the S entrance point at the E end of Moss Passage.

Oscar Passage (52°27'N., 128°25'W.), which connects with Finlayson Channel, has its E entrance located 9 miles above the entrance of Moss Passage. Arthur Island lies on the W side of Mathieson Channel, 1.5 miles S of this entrance. De Freitas Islets lie on the E side of the channel opposite Arthur Island.

Salmon Bay (52°29'N., 128°14'W.) lies on the E side of Mathieson Channel, opposite the E entrance of Oscar Passage. This bay is entered between Carmichael Point and Ursus Point, 0.5 mile NNW.

Anchorage can be taken in a depth of 17m near the head of the bay.

Between Oscar Passage and Counsel Point, Mathieson Channel continues N along the E side of Susan, Roderick, and Pooley Islands for 25 miles to its junction with Sheep Passage and Mussel Inlet.

The depths lying between Oscar Passage and Counsel Point are, for the most part, over 360m and the shores are steep-to.

12.11 Griffin Passage (52°35'N., 128°17'W.), which has not been surveyed, leads N from the W side of Mathieson Channel into Sheep Passage. It is formed by Pooley Island, on the E side, and Roderick Island, on the W. Charles Head, the S extremity of Pooley Island, is located on the E side of the S entrance of Griffin Passage, 6 miles N of Oscar Passage. Griffin Passage has been reported unsuitable for navigation. Drying narrows, with hazardous tidal rapids, lie 1.8, 6.8, and 7.8 miles N of Charles Head.

James Bay, which lies with its entrance located 6 miles NNE of Counsel Point, indents the E side of Pooley Island and extends 2 miles NW.

Garvey Point (52°46'N., 128°08'W.), located on the E side of Mathieson Channel, lies 5.3 miles NNE of the N entrance point of Pooley Inlet. This point is prominent and forms a good leading mark up the center of Mathieson Channel.

Mathieson Channel, to the N of Garvey Point, is reduced to a width of about 0.8 mile. It further contracts to a width of only 230m abreast Mathieson Point, at the N end of Mathieson Narrows. The channel then connects with Sheep Passage and Mussel Inlet. The depths decrease to 44m at the S end of the narrows.

Heathorn Bay (52°50'N., 128°07'W.), lying to the E of the S end of the narrows, is clear of dangers, but too deep and confined for anchorage.

Kynoch Inlet (52°46'N., 128°07'W.), entered S of Garvey Point, extends 6 miles E and terminates in an extensive drying flat at its head.

Mussel Inlet (52°55'N., 128°06'W.) leads N and E for 6 miles from its junction with Sheep Passage and Mathieson Channel. High mountainous shores rise on either side of this inlet and it terminates in two small arms.

The flood tidal current flowing through Mathieson Channel meets that flowing through Sheep Passage in the vicinity of the narrows, causing some turbulence in the vicinity of Mathieson point.

Mussel Inlet has considerable depths throughout.

Moss Passage

12.12 Moss Passage (52°21'N., 128°27'W.) leads from Milbanke Sound into Mathieson Channel between Lady Douglas Island and Dowager Island. The passage is 0.8 mile wide at its W entrance located between Salal Island and Dallas Island. At a point about 3 miles within the entrance, it is contracted by Squaw Island. Sloop Narrows, the channel leading S of this island, is only about 90m wide.

The largest of the Gaudin Islands, bearing about 335°, open SW of Dallas Island forms a range which leads SW of Aurelia Rock.

The flood tidal current sets E in Moss Passage and the ebb sets W. Both currents attain a rate of 2 to 4 knots at springs.

Sloop Narrows has a least depth of 11.9m.

Morris Bay (52°21'N., 128°27'W.) is entered on the S side of Moss Passage, about 0.5 mile E of Salal Point.

Anchorage can be taken in a depth of 24m, sand, within Morris Bay, about 200m from the W shore. A good berth lies with the W entrance point bearing 284° and Detached Rock, located close to the N shore of Moss Passage, bearing 000°. Winds from the W send a swell into this anchorage, but the bay has the advantage of enabling vessels to ascertain the state of the weather in Milbanke Sound.

Directions.—To the E of the entrance of Carter Bay, Sheep Passage leads into Mathieson Channel and Mussel Inlet. To the W of the entrance of Carter Bay, Finlayson Channel continues under the name of Hiekish Narrows and passes E of the NE end of Sarah Island. This island forms the W side of the N part of Finlayson Channel.

Vessels approaching Moss Passage from the SW and from a position W of Susan Rock, should steer to pass between Vancouver Rock and Salal Island. They should then steer into the S part of Merilia Passage, keeping the E extremity of

Swindle Island, bearing 006°, open W of Keith Point. Vessels should then keep a mid-channel course and pass between Aurelia Rock and Salal Point. If Vancouver Rock is uncovered, vessels should keep it bearing 261°, astern. This course will lead into the entrance fairway of Morris Bay or, if continued, into the W entrance of Sloop Narrows.

Vessels entering Sloop Narrows from the W should steer to pass S of Squaw Island and keep about 45m from the Lady Douglas Island side of the narrows. When past Squaw Island, vessels should steer into the middle of the channel and pass about 90m S of the rock, which dries 5m, lying close S of Guard Point.

Jane Island (52°38'N., 128°31'W.) and Cone Island lie close S of Sarah Island, on the W side of the channel. Reef Point, marked by a light, is the S extremity of Jane Island.

Susan Island (52°31'N., 128°20'W.) and **Roderick Island** (52°35'N., 128°25'W.) lie on the E side of Finlayson Channel.

The land on both sides of Finlayson Channel is high. The peaks closely approach the shores and rise precipitously from the water's edge.

Oscar Passage (52°29'N., 128°20'W.) leads E between Dowager Island and Susan Island. It is entered about 4 miles NE of Keith Point. This passage, which is about 0.8 mile wide, joins Mathieson Channel between Miall Point, on the N side, and Buckley Head, on the S.

The shores of the passage are steep-to. The depths are great, with the exception of the E end, where the prevailing depths are 55 to 73m. A least depth of 17.8m lies about 0.3 mile NE of Buckley Head.

12.13 Bulley Bay (52°28'N., 128°19'W.) lies on the S side of Oscar Passage, about 3.5 miles within the W entrance. Although small, this bay affords anchorage in a depth of 27m about 180m offshore.

Nowish Cove (52°31'N., 128°26'W.) is a bight indenting the W side of Susan Island. It is sheltered by Nowish Island, the S extremity of which is located 3 miles N of Legace Point and marked by a light.

Anchorage can be obtained in depths of 18 to 26m, sand, within the cove.

The **Dodd Islets** (52°31'N., 128°26'W.) lie within 0.4 mile of the SW side of Nowish Island. The two westernmost islets lie about 0.2 mile apart and parallel with the channel. They are almost connected by drying ledges. Other islets and rocks lie between the Dodd Islets and the shore to the SE.

Charles Narrows (52°30'N., 128°26'W.) lead into Nowish Inlet, SE of Nowish Island. These narrows are obstructed by rocks and should not be used.

Nowish Narrows (52°31'N., 128°26'W.) lead into Nowish Inlet, NE of Nowish Island. These narrows can be used at slack water. Nowish Inlet extends about 4 miles E.

Jackson Passage (52°32'N., 128°20'W.), separating Susan Island from Roderick Island, joins Finlayson Channel and Mathieson Channel. It is entered about 1.3 miles N of the N end of Nowish Island.

Jackson Narrows (52°31'N., 128°18'W.), lying near the E end of the passage, are very narrow and obstructed by rocks. Passage through these narrows should only be attempted at HWS with local knowledge.

Rescue Bay (52°31'N., 128°17'W.) lies on the S side of Jackson Passage, close within the E entrance. Anchorage can be taken, with good shelter, in a depth of 16.5m within this bay.

Klemtu Passage (52°35'N., 128°31'W.) lies on the W side of Finlayson Channel, about 7 miles N of Jorkins Point. It passes between Cone Island and Swindle Island. There is a least depth of 14.6m in the passage and a least width of 180m about midway between either end. Anchorage can be taken throughout nearly the full length of this passage.

12.14 Klemtu (52°35'N., 128°31'W.) ([World Port Index No. 18916](#)), a small fishing settlement, is situated on the NW side of Trout Bay.

Depths—Limitations.—The bay is entered on the W side of Klemtu Passage, close N of Klemtu Point and about 1 mile N of Base Point. The settlement is fronted by a wharf. The berth is 61m long and has a depth of 9.1m alongside. There is also an oil float with a depth of 5.5m alongside.

Anchorage.—Vessels of moderate length can obtain anchorage in mid-channel. The berth lies in a depth of 22m, sand and shells, abreast Clothes Bay and about 1.3 miles from the S end of the passage.

Caution.—Several outfall pipelines extend into the channel close N of the oil float. The longest pipeline extends up to about 0.1 mile S from Klemtu Point.

Jane Passage (52°37'N., 128°31'W.) lies between the N end of Cone Island and the S end of Jane Island. Jane Patch, marked by kelp, lies about 0.2 mile W of Reef Point. It consists of three rocks located on the N side of the passage. This danger is indicated by the red sectors of Reef Point Light and Wedge Point Light.

Jane Passage is 0.5 mile wide and has a least depth of 42m in the fairway. Klemtu Point bearing 176° and just open of Legge Point, on the W side of Cone Island, leads W of Jane Patch.

Sarah Passage (52°38'N., 128°31'W.) lies between the N end of Jane Island and the S end of Sarah Island. It is about 0.5 mile wide and deep in the fairway.

Tolmie Channel

12.15 Tolmie Channel (52°40'N., 128°32'W.) separates Sarah Island from Swindle Island and Princess Royal Island. This channel is less than 1 mile wide in places but is deep throughout.

Sarah Island (52°42'N., 128°31'W.) reaches its maximum height about 6 miles from its S extremity. Work Bay, entered W of Adze Point, is open to the S. The main part of this bay is deep and exposed, but a small cove lying at the NE end affords good anchorage in a depth of 12m.

Tolmie Channel Light is shown from a framework tower standing on the W side of Sarah Island, about 0.8 mile NNE of Split Head Light. Parry Patch Light is shown from a structure standing 0.8 mile ESE of Split Head Light.

Tenas Island (52°42'N., 128°33'W.), marked by a light near its N end, lies near the E side of Tolmie Channel. This island is located about 2 miles N of Split Head, the N extremity of Swindle Island.

Cougar Bay (52°45'N., 128°35'W.) lies on the W side of Tolmie Channel, 3.5 miles N of Split Head. This bay, which is entered S of Ditmars Point, is about 0.3 mile wide and extends 1.5 miles NNW. A cove lying on the E side of the bay affords good anchorage in a depth of 18m.

Alexander Inlet extends 5 miles SW and indents Princess Royal Island. The entrance of the inlet lies close W of the N entrance of **Meyers Passage** (52°36'N., 128°44'W.), about 1 mile WSW of Split Head.

Brown Cove (52°41'N., 128°35'W.) lies on the W side of Tolmie Channel, close N of the entrance to Alexander Inlet. The depths in this cove are too deep for convenient anchorage.

Caution.—Vessels proceeding S with the outgoing tide through Tolmie Channel and intending to pass through Sarah Passage, may, when the tide is on the port quarter, be set towards Hazard Rock. Therefore, it is recommended that such vessels proceed W of Jane Island and pass through Jane Passage using the island as a traffic separation barrier.

Finlayson Channel—East Side

12.16 Mary Cove (52°37'N., 128°26'W.) lies on the E side of Finlayson Channel, about 4 miles N of the N entrance point of Jackson Passage. This cove, which is about 180m wide at its entrance, extends about 0.5 mile NE and terminates in a sandy beach. There are depths of 12 to 38m in the fairway.

Vessels can obtain good anchorage in a depth of 18m about 0.3 mile within the entrance.

Watson Bay (52°41'N., 128°25'W.) lies on the E side of the channel, about 9 miles N of Dodd Islets. This bay is about 0.8 mile wide at its entrance which lies between Bancroft Point and Howay Point. It extends E for about 3 miles and terminates in Roderick Cove, close E of Bolt Point.

Bottleneck Inlet (52°43'N., 128°25'W.), lying 1.5 miles N of Watson Bay, extends about 1.5 miles E and indents Roderick Island. Its entrance is only about 90m wide.

Wallace Bight (52°44'N., 128°26'W.), lying 2.5 miles N of Watson Bay, is 0.8 mile wide at its entrance and extends NE for about 1 mile. There are depths of over 180m lying between the entrance points of this bight.

Goat Cove (52°47'N., 128°25'W.), lying 4 miles N of Wallace Bight, is about 0.3 mile wide. It extends about 0.5 mile SE and terminates in a sandy beach. A passage leads from the SE corner of this cove into a basin, which extends about 0.5 mile farther SE. The passage is less than 90m wide and has a least depth of 9.1m. Goat Cove has depths of 11 to 59m. The basin within the cove affords sheltered anchorage in a depth of 31m.

Kid Bay (52°48'N., 128°23'W.) indents the NW extremity of Roderick Island, about 0.8 mile N of Goat Cove. There is a depth of 71m in the entrance of this bay. The depths decrease slowly towards the head. A shoal patch, with a depth of 10.1m, lies close off the N entrance point. Shoals, with depths of 4.6m and 5.5m, lie close off the S entrance point. Another shoal, with a depth of 9.1m, close S of the shore of the bay, 0.4 mile within the entrance.

Sheep Passage

12.17 Sheep Passage (52°48'N., 128°25'W.) leads E from the head of Finlayson Channel along the N sides of Roderick Island and Pooley Island to the junction of Mussel Inlet and Mathieson Channel. The N entrance of Griffin Passage lies on the S side of Sheep Passage, about 2 miles within the W entrance.

Sheep Passage is deep throughout with no off-lying dangers and its shores are moderately steep-to.

Carter Bay (52°49'N., 128°24'W.) lies at the head of Finlayson Channel on the N side of the entrance of Sheep Passage. It is easily identified by the high cliffs standing on the W shore. The mouth of the Carter River lies at the head of the bay.

Temporary exposed anchorage can be obtained in depths of 25 to 27m, mud, about 0.2 mile from the edge of the sand flat at the head of the bay.

Hiekish Narrows (52°52'N., 128°29'W.) is the continuation extending to the N of Finlayson Channel. These narrows are avoided by proceeding through Tolmie Channel. They are about 5 miles long and 0.3 to 1 mile wide. The fairway in the narrows is deep over a bottom of sand and shells, but there are dangers in places.

Graham Reach (52°55'N., 128°31'W.) is the continuation of the inshore passage leading N of the junction of Tolmie Channel and Hiekish Narrows. It is about 17 miles long, 0.5 to 1 mile wide, and generally very deep.

The N and S tidal currents setting through this reach meet abreast Aaltanhash Inlet.

Green Inlet (52°55'N., 128°30'W.) is entered on the E side of Graham Reach. It lies close N of Netherby Point, which is located 2.3 miles N of Sarah Head. The inlet extends 8 miles E and NE, but is navigable only as far as Baffle Point, about 4 miles within the entrance, where tidal rapids obstruct the passage.

12.18 Swanson Bay (53°01'N., 128°31'W.) is entered on the E side of the reach. It lies close S of Swanson Point, which is located 7.8 miles N of Sarah Head. The ruins of two mills stand on the bay shores and are conspicuous from Graham Reach. A conspicuous waterfall is located on the W side of the reach abreast the bay. Griffin Point, marked by a light, is located 3.5 miles N of Swanson Bay.

Khutze Inlet (53°05'N., 128°32'W.) is entered on the E side of Graham Reach, about 5 miles N of the entrance of Swanson Bay. The entrance of this inlet is about 0.8 mile wide and lies between Baudre Point, on the E side, and Asher Point, on the W. Both sides of this inlet are densely wooded.

The Khutze River is of considerable size and flows into the head of the inlet on the N side of an extensive mudflat. The depths within this inlet are generally unsuitable for satisfactory anchorage.

Aaltanhash Inlet (53°08'N., 128°35'W.) is entered on the E side of Graham Reach. It lies close S of Heddington Point, which is located 2.5 miles N of Khutze Inlet. This inlet extends about 4 miles E and has a width of 0.5 mile. The depths within the inlet are in excess of 120m.

Redcliff Point (53°09'N., 128°38'W.), the turning point from Graham Reach into Fraser Reach, is located on the W side of

Graham Reach. It is marked by a light and lies 2.8 miles NW of Heddington Point.

Fraser Reach

12.19 Fraser Reach (53°11'N., 128°42'W.), the continuation of the inshore passage NW of Graham Reach, extends about 13 miles NW from Redcliff Point to Kingcome Point. It is 0.5 to 1.3 miles wide and resembles Finlayson Channel because of the high land on both sides.

Work Island (53°10'N., 128°40'W.) lies in the fairway with its E extremity located 0.8 mile NNW of Redcliff Point. A light is shown from a structure standing near the W end of this island.

Malcolm Passage and Butedale Passage lead N and S of Work Island, respectively. These passages are clear of dangers and deep. Butedale Passage, the wider of the two, is almost exclusively used.

Klekane Inlet (53°11'N., 128°39'W.) lies on the N side of Fraser Reach with its entrance abreast the E end of Work Island. This inlet is about 0.5 mile wide and extends 4 miles NNW to its head, where it terminates in a steep-to flat. The flat consists of sand and mud and dries at LW. The depths within this inlet are too deep for anchorage.

Butedale (53°10'N., 128°41'W.), a settlement fronted by a wharf, is the site of a former cannery. It stands in a bight on the SW side of Butedale Passage, opposite the W end of Work Island. A waterfall lies on the W side of the bight and is conspicuous.

Kingcome Point (53°18'N., 128°54'W.) is the W turning point for proceeding from Fraser Reach into McKay Reach. It is marked by a light and is conspicuous. Ursula Channel leads N from abreast this point.

Caution.—Vessels approaching or leaving the wharf at Butedale should exercise care because the current caused by the nearby waterfall is reported to be strongly felt close N at LW.

McKay Reach

12.20 McKay Reach (53°19'N., 129°00'W.) connects Fraser Reach with Wright Sound. It then connects with Grenville Channel, continuing the inner passage NW to Chatham Sound and Prince Rupert Harbor. The reach is about 8 miles long and 1.5 to 2 miles wide. The land on the N side of the reach is high and bold. There are depths of over 360m in this reach.

Ursula Channel (53°20'N., 128°54'W.), the continuation N of Fraser Reach, is entered between Pilot Point, the SE extremity of Gribbell Island, and Angler Cove. This channel trends about 12 miles NNW and its N part is known as Boxer Reach. The mountains on either side of the channel rise abruptly from the sea.

Angler Cove (53°19'N., 128°53'W.), a small bight, is located on the E side of the entrance to Ursula Channel.

Anchorage can be taken, in a depth of 55m, with the S entrance point, which consists of a mound connected to the shore by a sandy neck covered at HW, bearing 210°. At this anchorage, the depths decrease suddenly from 55m toward the edge of the drying bank which fronts the head.

Goat Harbor (53°21'N., 128°53'W.), where there is a hot spring, lies on the E side of the channel, about 2.5 miles N of Angler Cove. This harbor is entered close S of Kid Point. A booming ground, with a log dump and access road, is situated 1.1 miles NE of Kidd Point.

Bishop Bay (53°27'N., 128°54'W.), lying 5 miles N of Goat Harbor, is entered between Tomkinson Point and Riordan Point. This bay extends in a general NE direction for about 3 miles. It is deep and the shores are steep-to.

Bishop Cove (53°29'N., 128°58'W.) is a small indentation on the E side of Boxer Reach. It lies about 3 miles NW of Riordan Point and close S of Egerton Point. Good anchorage can be obtained in the NW part of this cove. The anchorage is formed by a narrow neck of sand which extends offshore and terminates in a mound covered with trees. The depths decrease gradually up to the sandy neck.

12.21 Wright Sound (53°20'N., 129°10'W.) consists of the junction of seven inlets or channels which lead in all directions. The principal of these channels are Grenville Channel, the continuation of the inner passage NW, and that leading through McKay Reach to Fraser Reach.

Point Cumming (53°19'N., 129°07'W.), marked by a light, is located on the SW extremity of Gribbell Island. This point lies on the N side of the junction of McKay Reach and Wright Sound.

Home Bay (53°17'N., 129°05'W.) lies on the SE side of Wright Sound at the N entrance of Whale Channel. The bay entrance, which is about 0.5 mile wide, lies 1 mile S of Nelly Point, the NW extremity of Princess Royal Island.

Vessels can obtain anchorage, in a depth of 25m, sand, close off the head of the bay.

Gil Island (53°13'N., 129°10'W.), lying on the S side of the sound, culminates near its N end in Mount Gil, a well defined and snow-clad peak.

Fisherman Cove (53°19'N., 129°16'W.) lies on the S side of Wright Sound, close SW of Turtle Point, the N extremity of Gil Island. The depths in this cove increase steadily from 36 to 91m from the head.

Coghlan Anchorage (53°23'N., 129°17'W.) lies on the NW side of Wright Sound in the channel leading between Promise Island and the mainland. Thom Point and Mount Gil in line, bearing 159°, indicate a course leading NE of Harbor Rock. Waterman Point, the W entrance point, bearing 164° and just open to the E of Observation Point, located 1 mile N, form a range leading W of the rock.

Anchorage can be obtained, in depths of 12 to 16m, sand, near the head of Coghlan Anchorage, with Mount Gil just open to the W of Thom Point and Letitia Point bearing 053°.

Vessels entering Coghlan Anchorage should keep in mid-channel to avoid the ledge fronting Thom Point.

Promise Island (53°23'N., 129°15'W.) lies on the N side of Wright Sound. It is wooded and surmounted by two dome-shaped peaks.

Cape Farewell (53°21'N., 129°14'W.), marked by a light, is the S extremity of the island and terminates in a high, bold cliff. A conspicuous white cliff rises along the S coast between Cape Farewell and Thom Point, the E entrance point of Coghlan Anchorage.

Verney Passage

12.22 Verney Passage (53°23'N., 129°08'E.) leads between Gribbell Island and Hawkesbury Island. It extends N and E for 18 miles to the junction with Devastation Channel and Gardner Canal. The shores of the passage are generally steep-to and the fairway is deep.

Money Point (53°23'N., 129°10'W.), marked by a light, is the S extremity of Hawkesbury Island. It is located on the W side of the S entrance of Verney Passage.

Jenkinson Point (53°27'N., 129°05'W.) is bold and located on the W side of Verney Passage, about 4.8 miles NE of Money Bay.

Fishtrap Bay (53°33'N., 129°01'W.) lies on the NW side of Verney Passage, close N of Amy Point.

Anchorage can be obtained, in a depth of 26m, off the middle of this bay.

Mary Point, marked by a light, is located on the SE side of Verney Passage, about 2 miles NE of Amy Point. A log dump is situated 1.5 miles NW of this point.

Danube Bay (53°35'N., 128°57'W.) lies on the N side of Verney Passage, close N of Mary Point.

Eva Point (53°34'N., 128°57'W.), the SE extremity of Hawkesbury Island, is conspicuous. It is located on the W side of the N entrance of Verney Passage, about 3 miles ENE of Mary Point.

12.23 Gardner Canal (53°34'N., 128°47'W.) is entered off the SE end of Hawkesbury Island. It lies close NE of Staniforth Point, which is located on the E side of the N entrance of Verney Passage about 5.5 miles ENE of Mary Point.

The canal extends SE for 45 miles from its entrance and has many bends. From W to E its reaches are known as Alan Reach, Europa Reach, Barrie Reach, Whidbey Reach, and Egeria Reach.

The depths in the canal exceed 92m to within 180m of the shore, in most places, and the various reaches are clear of dangers. Ice forms as far as 25 miles from the head of the canal during the winter.

The **Crab River** (53°34'N., 128°46'W.) flows into a bight on the NE side of the canal, close ESE of Staniforth Point.

Collins Point (53°32'N., 128°45'W.), located 3 miles SE of Staniforth Point, is the S extremity of a broad peninsula lying on the NE side of the canal. The E side of this peninsula forms the W side of Collins Bay.

Rix Island (53°31'N., 128°44'W.) lies in mid-channel with its N extremity located 0.8 miles SSE of Collins Point. The channels leading on either side of this island are clear of dangers. A light is shown from the NE part of the island.

Ochwe Bay (53°30'N., 128°43'W.) lies on the SW side of Gardner Canal, close SW of Rix Island.

Walkem Point is located on the SW side of the canal, about 0.6 mile S of the S extremity of Rix Island.

Anchorage is available, in depths of 28 to 33m, midway between Walkem Point and the S extremity of Rix Island.

Triumph Bay (53°28'N., 128°42'W.), entered close W of Walkem Point, is narrow and extends 3 miles SE. This bay is about 0.2 mile wide at the entrance and has a least depth of 20.1m in the fairway.

Anchorage can be taken, in a depth of 40m, within the wide part of this bay.

Barker Point (53°30'N., 128°40'W.) is located on the NE side of Gardner Canal, about 1.3 miles E of the S extremity of Rix Island.

Shearwater Point (53°28'N., 128°36'W.) is located on the NE side of Alan Reach, about 3.8 miles SE of Barker Point.

Anchorage can be taken in depths of 28 to 37m in the middle of the bight lying about 0.8 mile NE of Shearwater Point.

Europa Reach is that part of Gardner Canal lying between Europa Point and Cornwall Point. It is about 8 miles long.

Barrie Reach is that part of Gardner Canal lying between Cornwall Point and the entrance of Kemano Bay, about 8 miles E. Depths within this reach exceed 360m.

12.24 Kemano Bay (53°29'N., 128°08'W.) ([World Port Index No. 18923](#)) lies on the N side of Gardner Canal at the junction of Barrie Reach and Whidbey Reach. The port facilities within the bay have developed to serve the settlement of Kemano, which is the site of a large hydroelectric plant.

Depths—Limitations.—In the harbor, the depths vary from 145m near the entrance to 29m near the flats. There is a narrow pier with a depth of 6.4m alongside. There are also several pontoons, for use by small vessels, with depths up to 7.3m alongside.

Several mooring dolphins are situated close NW and in line with the face of the pier. A barge loading ramp is situated close E of the pier.

The currents within the bay are weak.

Anchorage.—Anchorage can be taken, in depths of 44 to 50m, in the bay about 180m from the edge of the drying flat.

Whidbey Reach (53°25'N., 128°05'W.) is that part of Gardner Canal lying between the entrance of Kemano Bay and Queen Point, 12 miles SE.

Chief Mathews Bay (53°20'N., 129°05'W.) lies on the SW side of the reach, about midway between the entrance to Kemano Bay and Queen Point. This bay extends about 3.5 miles SW from its entrance and dries for about 0.5 mile from its head.

Queen Point (53°19'N., 127°56'W.), located at the junction of Whidbey Reach and Egeria Reach, is conspicuous.

Egeria Reach (53°19'N., 127°56'W.) extends about 6 miles S and SE from Queen Point to the head of Gardner Canal.

Price Cove lies on the W side of the reach, about 3.3 miles S of Queen Point. Vessels can anchor in depths of 28 to 37m off the edge of a drying flat at the head of this cove.

Kitlope Anchorage (53°15'N., 127°55'W.) lies off the drying flat that extends about 1 mile from the head of Gardner Canal. Anchorage can be taken in depths of 29 to 37m within this roadstead.

Devastation Channel

12.25 Devastation Channel (53°40'N., 128°50'W.) lies between Hawkesbury Island and Loretta Island, on the W side, and the mainland, on the E. It extends 12 miles N from the junction with Verney Passage and Gardner Canal to join with Kitimat Arm.

The shores of the channel are steep-to and the depths in the fairway are over 180m. Navigation of this channel presents no difficulty if a mid-channel course is maintained.

Kitsaway Island (53°36'N., 128°52'W.) lies on the W side of Devastation Channel, close to Hawkesbury Island to which it is joined by a drying flat.

Kitsaway Anchorage, lying between the N end of Kitsaway Island and Hawkesbury Island, affords sheltered anchorage in a depth of 24m.

Dorothy Island (53°40'N., 128°51'W.) lies in mid-channel, about 1.8 miles N of Kitsaway Island. Dorothy Narrows, the channel passing E of Dorothy Island, is the passage generally used. A light is shown from a structure standing on the NE side of Dorothy Island.

Gaudin Point (53°42'N., 128°50'W.), the NE extremity of Hawkesbury Island, is bold. It is located on the W side of Devastation Channel, 3.3 miles NNE of Dorothy Island.

Kersey Point (53°46'N., 128°51'W.), marked by a light, is the W entrance point of Devastation Channel.

Hopkins Point (53°46'N., 128°48'W.), located on the mainland, is the E entrance point of Devastation Channel.

Douglas Channel

12.26 Douglas Channel (53°30'N., 129°12'W.) leads along the W side of Hawkesbury Island from Wright Sound to Kitimat Arm, at the N end of Devastation Channel. This channel is deep, but safe passage is insured by maintaining a mid-channel course.

The tidal currents set predominately S due to the large run of fresh water from the river emptying into the channel.

Hartley Bay (53°25'N., 129°15'W.) lies on the W side of Douglas Channel, 1.3 miles NW of Dawson Point. It is the site of an Indian reservation, a mission, and a post office.

Kiskosh Inlet (53°31'N., 129°15'W.) lies on the W side of Douglas Channel, 5.5 miles N of Hartley Bay. From 1.5 to 1.8 miles within its entrance, the inlet is shallow and the shores are fringed with drying banks that reduce the width of the channel to less than 180m.

A shoal, with a depth of 1.8m, lies close N of mid-channel, about 0.8 mile within the entrance. A rock, with a depth of less than 1.8m, lies in mid-channel, about 1.5 miles WNW of the shoal.

Anchorage can be taken, in a depth of 36m, about 0.4 mile within the entrance of the inlet with the N and S entrance points bearing 064° and 135°, respectively. Care must be taken not to anchor too far inside the inlet because the depths shoal suddenly.

12.27 Kitkiata Inlet (53°37'N., 129°15'W.) lies on the W side of Douglas Channel, 6 miles N of Kiskosh Inlet. It is entered between Helen Point and Gertrude Point. The inlet extends for about 2.5 miles in a WNW direction, but most of it dries.

A conspicuous waterfall is located on the W side of Douglas Channel, about 5 miles NE of Gertrude Point from which a light is shown. Another light is shown from the W side of Hawkesbury Island, 2 miles ESE of Gertrude Point.

Anchorage can be taken, in a depth of 40m, with Gertrude Point and Helen Point bearing 067° and 159°, respectively.

Sue Channel

12.28 Sue Channel (53°42'N, 129°00'W.) leads from the E side of Douglas Channel to Devastation Channel. It lies between Maitland Island and Loretta Island, on the N side, and Hawkesbury Island, on the S.

Sue Channel is about 10 miles long and has a least depth of 27.4m in the fairway, about 1 mile within the W entrance. The fairway is narrowed, 2 miles within the W entrance, to a width of only 180m by a gravel bank lying off the mouth of a small stream on the Hawkesbury Island side of the channel.

The bay lying on the S side of Sue Channel, close SSE of the SW extremity of Loretta Island, affords good anchorage in a depth of 33m. Another bay, lying on the N side of Sue Channel, extends for about 1 mile NE and indents the S side of Loretta Island. This bay affords good sheltered anchorage in a depth of 34m.

Loretta Channel

12.29 Loretta Channel (53°44'N., 128°53'W.) leads NE from Sue Channel between Loretta Island, on the E side, and Maitland Island, on the W, into the N end of Devastation Channel.

The fairway is deep and the shores are steep-to. A small islet lies 1.8 miles within the N entrance, close W of mid-channel. A shoal, with a depth of 6.7m, lies close NE of the NE extremity of this islet.

Vessels should maintain a mid-channel course and pass the islet on either side, although the passage to the E is wider and more direct.

Drumlummon Bay (53°45'N., 129°01'W.) lies on the NW side of Douglas Channel, about 12 miles NE of Kitkiata Inlet.

Foch Lagoon (53°46'N., 129°01'W.) extends about 5.5 miles NNW from its narrow entrance at the head of Drumlummon Bay. The least depth in the entrance is 3.7m, but the upper part of the lagoon has depths over 180m.

Emilia Island (53°45'N., 128°59'W.) lies close W of mid-channel, with its SW extremity located about 1 mile E of the NE entrance point of Drumlummon Bay. A light is shown from S side of this island.

Point Ashton (53°46'N., 128°57'W.), the E entrance point of Gilltoyes Inlet, is located on the NW side of Douglas Channel, about 1 mile NE of the NE extremity of Emilia Island.

Gilltoyes Inlet (53°50'N., 128°58'W.), entered close W of Point Ashton, extends N for about 7 miles to the edge of a drying bank. The bank fills the head of the inlet and extends seaward for about 1.5 miles.

Anchorage can be obtained, in depths of less than 36m, with the entrance of Gilltoyes Inlet; however, care must be taken to avoid the shoals extending from the E shore, about 0.8 mile N of Point Ashton.

12.30 Miskatla Inlet (53°50'N., 128°56'W.) extends about 4 miles NNE from its entrance which is located about 1.5 miles N of Point Ashton.

Anchorage can be taken, in a depth of 27m, in the entrance of this inlet.

Kitimat Arm (53°50'N., 128°50'W.) extends about 13 miles NE from the junction of Douglas Channel and Devastation Channel. The port of Kitimat is situated at the head of this arm.

Hilton Point, conspicuous and marked by a light, is located on the NW side of the arm, 3.8 miles NE of Point Ashton. Jesse Falls, located about 0.8 mile N of Hilton Point, are conspicuous.

Coste Island (53°50'N., 128°45'W.) fronts the entrance of Kildala Arm. Amos Passage leads between this island and the mainland to the entrance of Kildala Arm.

Anchorage can be obtained, in a depth of 20m, about 0.2 mile from the head of Eagle Bay which lies on the SE side of Amos Passage.

Kildala Arm (53°52'N., 128°39'W.) is approached through Amos Passage, either S or N of Coste Island. This arm extends about 7.5 miles E.

Gobeil Island lies on the N side of the entrance to this arm, about 0.2 mile offshore. Gobeil Bay lies on the N shore of the arm, close NE of the island.

Emsley Point (53°54'N., 128°46'W.) is located on the NW side of Kitimat Arm, about 2 miles NW of Coste Point.

Clio Point (53°54'N., 128°42'W.), the SW entrance point of Clio Bay, is located on the SE side of Kitimat Arm, opposite Bish Creek. A light is shown from the shore, about 0.4 mile SW of this point.

Anchorage can be taken, in depths of 11 to 18m, near the head of Clio Bay.

Caution.—Kitimat Arm is a log storage area. numerous dolphins lie along the N and S shores at various locations and are used in conjunction with booming grounds.

A meteorological lighted buoy, equipped with subsurface floats, is moored about 1 mile E of Hilton Point. Vessels are requested to give this buoy a wide berth.

Kitimat (54°00'N., 128°41'W.)

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12.31 Kitimat, a small port with a village, is situated on the E shore of Kitimat Arm, about 445 miles N of Vancouver and 120 miles S of Prince Rupert, via the inner passage. It is the site of a large aluminum smelter.

Winds—Weather.—The prevailing winds are generally from the N and S during summer and winter, respectively. Strong S winds raise a choppy sea in Kitimat Arm. During S gales, the possibility of waves, up to 2.1m high, can be anticipated. The annual precipitation is approximately 2,300mm. Snowfall may amount to over 5,500mm during December, January, and February. The amount of ice is insufficient to hinder navigation and the port is usually open all year round.

Tides—Currents.—The tides rise 5.2 to 5.8m at springs and about 4.1m at neaps. The currents in the harbor are weak or negligible.

Depths—Limitations.—Alcan Terminal Wharf No. 1 fronts the W shore of Kitimat Arm, near its head. It is 229m long and has a least depth of 10.7m alongside.

Ocelot Industries Causeway projects S for 0.7 mile from the N shore. A berth is situated on the W side of the head of the causeway. It is 80m long and has mooring dolphins situated to

the N and S. An area lying close alongside the berth is dredged to a depth of 12.8m.

Eurocan Terminal Wharf is situated close E of the causeway and has a depth of 10.7m alongside.

Vessels up to 207m in length, 27.4m beam, and 11m draft have been accommodated within the port. There are also facilities for small craft and yachts.

Four privately owned mooring dolphins are situated in the port and can be used by vessels up to 16,000 dwt while awaiting a berth.

Aspect.—The towers of the power transmission line extending from Kemano are conspicuous. The line extends along the E shore and across the drying flat at the head of the arm. A church standing at the mission on the E side of the head of the arm is conspicuous. Several large, conspicuous cement tanks stand at the inshore end of Wharf No. 2, on the W side of the head of the arm.

Anchorage.—There is no satisfactory anchorage at the head of Kitimat Arm, because it is exposed to the S and the depths are too deep. Vessels awaiting a berth, if unable to secure alongside the mooring dolphins, are therefore advised to select one of the anchorages in Douglas Channel.

Grenville Channel, Arthur Passage, and Malacca Passage

12.32 Grenville Channel (53°22'N., 129°20'W.) leads NW from Wright Sound and is about 45 miles long. It connects at the NW end with Arthur Passage, which leads into Malacca Passage, Chatham Sound, Telegraph Passage, and the Skeena River. The channel is also joined by Ogden Passage from the sea. It is the channel taken by vessels proceeding by the inner passage to Prince Rupert and other ports farther N.

The depths in Grenville Channel are over 90m in most places. In the N entrance, three shoal patches lie between Gibson Island and Pitt Point and are marked by lighted buoys.

Sainty Point (53°22'N., 129°19'W.), marked by a light, is the NE entrance point at the NE entrance of Grenville Channel.

Mosley Point (53°28'N., 129°29'W.) is located on the NW side of a cove on the NE side of Grenville Channel, about 8.8 miles NW of Sainty Point.

Lowe Inlet (53°32'N., 129°35'W.) lies on the NE side of Grenville Channel, 14.5 miles NW of Sainty Point. It is entered between Hepburn Point, on the SE side, and James Point, on the NW.

The entrance, lying near Hepburn Point, is about 0.2 mile wide, but a short distance within the inlet, the fairway is reduced to a width of about 0.1 mile by shoals on either side. Whiting Bank, with a depth of 17.3m, extends across the inlet between these shoals. The depths increase to the N of this bank.

Anchor Cone, a conical summit, rises 0.8 mile E of Hepburn Point and is conspicuous from the anchorage in Lowe Inlet.

Nettle Basin lies at the head of Lowe Inlet. Its entrance, located between Pike Point and Mark Bluff, is about 0.2 mile wide. Both the entrance points are fringed by reefs which extend seaward and reduce the fairway to a width of only 135m. There are general depths of 24 to 33m within the basin.

Vessels of up to 76m in length can obtain anchorage in a depth of 31m within the inlet, about 0.2 mile SW of Pike Point.

Nabannah Bay (53°40'N., 129°45'W.) is entered between Evening Point, located 9.5 miles NW of James Point, and Morning Point, about 0.5 mile N. The entrance of this bay is fronted by Barrier Rock and several reefs. There is a least depth of 6.4m within the bay.

Morning Reef extends up to about 0.2 mile W and NW of Morning Point. A light is shown from a structure standing on a drying rock located on the reef.

Klewnuggit Inlet (53°41'N., 129°44'W.) is entered between Rogers Point, located 0.5 mile NE of Morning Point, and Harriot Island, about 0.5 mile NE.

Ship Anchorage indents the NE side of Harriot Island and has an entrance only about 0.1 mile wide. Vessels can obtain anchorage in a depth of 39m, mud, within Ship Anchorage, off the NE side of Harriot Island. Vessels can also obtain anchorage, in a depth of 28m, at the S end of East Inlet.

Kxngeal Inlet (53°44'N., 129°49'W.) lies on the NE side of Grenville Channel, about 4 miles NW of Rogers Point. This inlet, which is entered E of Ormond Point, extends about 1 mile N and terminates in a drying flat. Anchorage can be obtained, in a depth of 31m in mid-channel, near the head of the inlet.

Caution.—Vessels proceeding to Ship Anchorage should pass not less than 0.2 mile S of Harriot Island. If entering East Inlet, vessels should favor the E entrance point to avoid the reef extending S from the opposite side.

12.33 Baker Inlet (53°48'N., 129°54'W.) is entered through Watts Narrows, the entrance of which lies on the NE side of Grenville Channel. This entrance is located close N of Griffon Point, about 6.5 miles NW of the entrance of Kxngeal Inlet. A light is shown on the SE side of the entrance, 0.2 mile NNE of Griffon Point.

Watts Narrows are only about 60m wide and 210m long. There is a least depth of 18.3m in the fairway, near the N end.

A conspicuous white house stands on the W side of Grenville Channel, about 1.8 miles W of the entrance to Baker Inlet.

Kumealon Inlet (53°51'N., 130°00'W.) is entered about 3 miles NW of the entrance to Baker Inlet and on the same side of the channel. The entrance is about 0.3 mile wide and the inlet extends about 2 miles in a NE direction.

At Kumealon Inlet, the tides rise 6.2 to 7.2m at springs and about 4.9m at neaps. The fairway of the inlet is deep and clear of dangers to within about 0.8 mile of its head.

Vessels can anchor in a depth of 55m about 1 mile within the entrance of Kumealon Inlet.

Stuart Bight (53°49'N., 130°01'W.) lies SE of a high, bold projection on the SW side of Grenville Channel. Stuart Anchorage lies about 3 miles NW of the bight and on the same side of the channel. It is located on the NW side of a low peninsula which terminates in Bonwick Point.

Vessels can anchor, in a depth of 31m, close W of Stag Rock (53°52'N., 130°05'W.).

Pitt Point, the N entrance point of Stuart Anchorage, is located 1 mile NW of Stuart Anchorage.

Caution.—Vessels approaching the entrance of Kumealon Inlet from the S should take care to avoid the foul ground extending up to about 0.2 mile offshore, 0.4 mile S of McMurray Point, the E entrance point.

Arthur Passage and Telegraph Passage—South Approaches

12.34 The main route between Grenville Channel and Chatham Sound leads through Malacca Passage. It then follows through Telegraph Passage to the Skeena River.

Gibson Group (53°56'N., 130°10'W.) lies between 1.5 miles and 4 miles N of Pitt Island. The channel leading to Arthur Passage lies S and W of this group, while that leading to Telegraph Passage lies E of the group. Rocks lie in the channels leading N and S of Bedford Island and no attempt should be made to pass between the islands of the Gibson Group.

The mouth of the Oona River, which dries at LW, lies between Peninsula Point (53°57'N., 130°14'W.) and Oona Point. Two mooring buoys are situated at the river entrance. A wharf, situated 0.5 mile within the river mouth, is protected by a stone breakwater that extends half way across the river.

Gibson Island, the largest of the group, is wooded and indented. It lies at the S end of the group. Bloxam Island and Lamb Island lie close off the SE and NE sides of Gibson Island, respectively. Watson Rock, marked by a light, lies close SW of Gibson Island.

Bloxam Flat, with depths of less than 5.5m, extends up to about 1 mile E from Gibson Island and Bloxam Island.

Marrack Island (53°58'N., 130°09'W.) is the northernmost island of the Gibson Group.

12.35 Arthur Passage (54°00'N., 130°12'W.) leads between Kennedy Island, on the E side, and Lewis Island, Elliot Island, and McMicking Island, on the W. It is the continuation of the inside passage to the N of Grenville Channel.

Arthur Passage has a least width of 0.6 mile, between dangers, and its fairway is deep throughout.

Kennedy Island (54°02'N., 130°10'W.) is wooded and rises gradually, culminating near the middle in two conspicuous peaks. The W side of the island is bold with few indentations. The E side, which forms the W side of Telegraph Passage, has flats extending from it. Elizabeth Peak is the W summit of Kennedy Island. Lights are shown from the NE and SW sides of the island.

Cardena Bay (53°59'N., 130°10'W.) lies on the S side of Kennedy Island. A mudbank, with depths of from 8.2 to 12.8m, extends up to about 0.8 mile S from Cardena Bay.

Anchorage can be obtained in a depth of 9.1m, good holding ground, on the mudbank to the S of Cardena Bay and about 0.5 mile SE of Seabreeze Point, the W entrance point of the bay. This is the best anchorage in case of fog existing in the vicinity of the Skeena River. It is sheltered from N winds and much frequented.

Lewis Island (54°00'N., 130°14'W.), high and wooded, lies on the W side of the S end of Arthur Passage.

12.36 Kelp Passage (54°00'N., 130°15'W.), which separates Lewis Island from Porcher Island, is connected at its N end with Chismore Passage. It is very restricted and shoal.

Herbert Reefs (54°01'N., 130°14'W.), which dry, consist of two patches, lying 0.2 mile apart. They are located on the W side of the fairway of Arthur Passage, about 0.3 mile E of the N end of Lewis Island. A depth of 8.2m lies between these two

patches and a steep-to shoal, with a depth of 4.2m, lies about 0.2 mile N of the northernmost patch. A light is shown from the northernmost patch.

Lawson Harbor (54°01'N., 130°15'W.) lies on the N side of Lewis Island and the settlement of Lewis Island is situated on its S shore. The harbor affords anchorage in a depth of 7.3m in mid-channel.

Bloxam Passage (54°02'N., 130°15'W.), which connects Arthur Passage to Chismore Passage, lies between Lewis Island and Elliott Island. It is only about 180m wide and has a depth of 37m in the fairway.

Elliott Island (54°02'N., 130°16'W.) is separated from Porcher Island by Chismore Passage. Chalmers Anchorage lies on the N side of Elliott Island and affords anchorage to vessels with local knowledge, in a depth of 24m, midway between the entrance points.

Hanmer Island (54°04'N., 130°15'W.) lies on the E side of the fairway, at the N end of Arthur Passage. Its S extremity terminates in high cliffs. Lights are shown from the S and NE ends of this island.

Cecil Patch (54°04'N., 130°17'W.), with a depth of 6.4m, lies on the W side of the fairway of Arthur Passage, about 0.8 mile W of Hanmer Island. A lighted buoy marks this shoal patch.

McMicking Island (54°03'N., 130°18'W.) lies close NW of Elliot Island and a small bight indents its NW end. Lamb Point, the W entrance point of the bight, is the NW extremity of McMicking Island.

Bamfield Islands (54°04'N., 130°18'W.), two in number, are rocky and fringed by drying reefs. They lie about 0.2 mile off the NE side of McMicking Island.

Chismore Passage (54°03'N., 130°18'W.) lies parallel with Arthur Passage between Porcher Island, on the SW side, and Elliott Island and McMicking Island, on the NE. It has a least width of 0.2 mile and depths of 16 to 26m over a mud bottom in the fairway.

Anchorage can be obtained by vessels with local knowledge, in depths of 12 to 16m, good holding ground, in mid-channel. Excellent shelter is provided W of the SW side of Elliot Island. Anchorage can also be obtained, in depths of 12 to 18m, about 0.3 mile SW of Cocktail Point.

Malacca Passage

12.37 Malacca Passage (54°05'N., 130°20'W.), the continuation NW of Arthur Passage, lies between the Genn Islands and the Lawyer Islands, on the NE side, and the NE part of Porcher Island, on the SW. It connects the inner passage from the S with Chatham Sound and is deep throughout.

The **Genn Islands** (54°06'N., 130°17'W.), two in number, are surrounded by a reef and lie 2 miles NNW of Hanmar Island. A light is shown from the NW extremity of the largest island.

Bribery Islet, surrounded by a reef, lies about 0.8 mile W of the largest of the Genn Islands. Client Reefs lie about 0.4 mile NNW of this islet.

The **Lawyer Islands** (54°07'N., 130°20'W.) consist of two main islands and several islets. The northernmost and largest island is the tallest. The southernmost islet of the group lies about 0.7 mile WNW of Bribery Islet. Reefs and drying rocks



Photo copyright Mike Mitchell

Lawyer Islands Light

fringe the W side of this group. The largest island is marked by a light and several white buildings, with red roofs, stand close S of it. These buildings are conspicuous from Malacca Passage.

Hunt Point (54°06'N., 130°25'W.), the N extremity of Porcher Island, is the W entrance point at the NW end of Malacca Passage. Grace Island lies close N of this point.

Mason Point is located 1.3 miles SE of Hunt Point and between them lies a bay with irregular depths.

The **Ada Islands** (54°05'N., 130°23'W.) lie near the SE end of the above-mentioned bay. A passage, 135m wide, leads between them and Mason Point. Humpback Bay lies close S of the Ada Islands. The settlement of Porcher Island stands on the W side of the entrance to this bay.

Ker Point (53°54'N., 130°05'W.) lies on the E side of the S entrance of Telegraph Passage, about 1.5 miles NE of Pitt Point.

The Skeena River

12.38 The Skeena River (54°10'N., 130°05'W.) is the largest river on the coast of British Columbia to the N of the Fraser River. About 120 miles above Port Essington, the river divides into three branches. The principal branch takes a N direction while the others run NW and SE.

Ice.—The upper part of the Skeena River is frozen over during the winter. In severe winters, the whole river as far as Port Essington has also been frozen. Inverness Passage is sometimes encumbered with ice during the winter, but it seldom reaches down as far as Kennedy Island.

The greater part of the loose ice, which encumbers the Skeena River in the cold season, comes from the Ecstall River. Strong NE gales in winter interrupt communications with the shore.

Vessels cannot not remain off Port Essington during the months of December, January, February, and March and well into April. The snowfall reaches a depth of 1.8m on the level.

Depths—Limitations.—The entrance of the Skeena River, about 6 miles below Port Essington, can be approached by either Telegraph Passage, Marcus Passage, or Inverness Passage.

Telegraph Passage, the entrance from the S, has a least depth of 5.8m.

Marcus Passage has a least depth of 3.9m, across the SE bar leading between Parry Point and Marked Tree Bluff.

Inverness Passage has a least depth of 4.5m in the fairway. This channel is very narrow at its junction with the Skeena River off the NE side of Dehorsey Island.

The Skeena River is available to vessels with drafts up to 1.2m as far as 20 miles above Port Essington. Small sternwheel steamers of still shallower draft can ascend with difficulty for 15 miles farther, but only canoes can navigate beyond that point. The head of navigation for vessels with drafts over 1.8m terminates 6 miles above Port Essington.

Caution.—Although buoys and beacons have been established to assist in the navigation of the various passages, vessels without local knowledge are advised to employ a pilot.

In the summer, the river is encumbered with fishing nets which almost block it during June, July, and August.

Telegraph Passage

12.39 Telegraph Passage (54°00'N., 130°0'W.) leads N between the mainland shore, on the E side, and Kennedy Island, on the W. It joins the Skeena River E of DeHorsey Island. The passage can be entered from the S between the Gibson Group and the mainland shore, or from the W via the channel lying between Marrack Island and Kennedy Island; the latter channel is more preferable.

Buckley Point (53°56'N., 130°06'W.) is located on the E side of the passage opposite Gibson Island and about 2.5 miles NNW of Ker Point.

Daring Point (53°59'N., 130°09'W.) is the SE extremity of Kennedy Island. Grey Cliff is a conspicuous point located on the E side of Kennedy Island, about 2.3 miles N of Daring Point.

Hegan Point (54°04'N., 130°06'W.), marked by a beacon, is located on the mainland at the N end of Telegraph Passage, about 7.8 miles N of Buckley Point.

Anchorage can be obtained, in depths of 5.5 to 14.6m, in the S part of Telegraph Passage, E of Gibson Island, Bedford Island, and Marrack Island.

Caution.—The navigable channel in Telegraph Passage is subject to considerable change. Local knowledge is required.

Marcus Passage

12.40 Marcus Passage (54°05'N., 130°15'W.) forms the N entrance of the Skeena River from Chatham Sound. It lies between the Lawyer Islands, Genn Islands, and Kennedy Island, on the S side, and Smith Island, Croasdaile Island, and DeHorsey Island, on the N.

The passage is obstructed by two bars. The westernmost bar has a least depth of 5.9m and lies between Croasdaile Island and Base Sand. The easternmost bar has a least depth of 4.6m in the fairway and lies between Marked Tree Bluff and Parry Point.

Smith Island (54°08'N., 130°11'W.) is the northernmost and largest of the islands fronting the entrance of the Skeena River. Mount McGrath stands near its W end and is very conspicuous.

Croasdaile Island (54°06'N., 130°13'W.) lies close off the S side of Smith Island and about 1 mile ESE of Hazel Point. Neill Islet lies close N of the W extremity of this island.

Georgy Point is the N extremity of the island. A light (Base Sand) is shown from a pile of dolphins situated about 2 miles W of this point.

DeHorsey Island lies about 1 mile off Croasdaile Island and close off the SE side of Smith Island. It is separated from Smith Island by DeHorsey Passage, most of which dries.

Osland, a settlement, stands on Smith Island at the S end of DeHorsey Passage.

The channel lying about 0.3 mile SE of Georgy Point is reduced to a width of only about 0.1 mile by a projecting shallow flat.

Caution.—Because the shoals in Marcus Channel are subject to change, only vessels with local knowledge should use it.

Inverness Passage

12.41 The W entrance of **Inverness Passage** (54°11'N., 130°12'W.) lies between the NW side of Smith Island and the banks fronting Kitson Island. The passage turns sharply E at Hicks Point, the N extremity of Smith Island, and leads to Eleanor Passage on the Skeena River.

The least depth in the passage as far as Eleanor Passage is 4.5m.

Kitson Island (54°11'N., 130°19'W.) lies on the SW edge of Flora Bank, which separates Inverness Passage from the entrance of Porpoise Harbor.

Kitson Islet lies on Flora bank, about 0.2 mile NE of the island.

Lelu Island (54°12'N., 130°17'W.) has a conspicuous hill standing on Leer Point, its SE extremity.

Stapledon Island lies close NE of Lelu Island, from which it is separated by a narrow channel.

Tsum Tsadai Inlet (54°10'N., 130°15'W.), the entrance of which lies 1.5 miles E of Kitson Island, extends about 1.5 miles E.

Soar Point is the W extremity of a wooded island that lies 0.8 mile N of the N entrance point of this inlet.

Hicks Point (54°12'N., 130°15'W.) is the N extremity of Smith Island.

Good anchorage can be obtained in a depth of 21m, mud, with the light on the mainland, situated 0.3 mile NW of Hicks Point, bearing 025° and Hicks Point bearing 100°.

Caution.—An overhead power cable, with a vertical clearance of 28m, extends across the entrance to Tsum Tsadai Inlet.

12.42 Inverness (54°12'N., 130°15'W.), the site of a former cannery, is situated on the N side of Inverness Passage.

Tatenham Point (54°11'N., 130°13'W.) is located on the S side of the passage, about 1.2 miles ESE of Hicks Point.

North Pacific, Sunnyside, and Caspaca are three settlements, with former canneries, that stand on the N side of Inverness Passage within 3 miles E of Hicks Point. These settlements are now used as fishing bases, but the amount of activity varies with the fishing seasons.

Eleanor Passage has a width of 0.5 mile between Gust Point (54°09'N., 130°08'W.), on the mainland, and the NE side of DeHorsey Island. However, the channel is contracted to a width of less than 180m by a drying mudflat, which extends S and SW from Gust Point, and by Clara Shoal, which dries. The channel leading through Eleanor Passage has been dredged to a depth of 4.9m.

The N shore of the Skeena River as far as 9 miles above its entrance is formed by the S side of the Tsimpsean Peninsula. This peninsula is formed by Work Channel, which indents the mainland in a SE direction from the E side of the entrance to Portland Inlet to within about 4 miles of the Skeena River.

Mowitch Point (54°10'N., 130°02'W.) is located 3.8 miles ENE of Gust Point.

A wide bight lies between Veitch Point and Port Essington, 3 miles ENE. The E end of this bight is fronted by an extensive drying mudflat. Cunningham Peak, standing 1.3 miles S of the bight, is conspicuous. Mount Morrison rises about 1 mile farther S and is also conspicuous.

Port Essington (54°10'N., 129°58'W.), the site of a former cannery, is situated on the S shore of the Skeena River near the junction with the Ecstall River.

Anchorage can be obtained by vessels with local knowledge, in a depth of 8.2m, mud, close W of the point on which Port Essington stands. However, a heavy cross sea is caused here by strong winds from seaward and vessels are liable to foul their anchors at such times.

The Ecstall River flows into the Skeena River from the S, between Port Essington and Carthew Point, 1 mile NE.

Ecstall Island (54°10'N., 129°57'W.), marked by a light, lies on the W side of the entrance of the Ecstall River, close NE of the SW entrance point. This island is fringed by foul ground and rocks on the N side.

The **Raspberry Islands** (54°11'N., 129°57'W.), two in number, lie within 0.5 mile NW of Carthew Point, the NE entrance point of the Ecstall River.

Hotspring Point (54°10'N., 129°55'W.) is located on the S side of the river, about 1.5 miles NE of Raspberry Bluff.

12.43 Aberdeen Point (54°13'N., 129°53'W.) is located on the N side of the river. Khyex Point is located on the N side of the river on the E side of the entrance of the Khyex River, about 3 miles E of Aberdeen Point.

Windsor Point (54°13'N., 129°50'W.) is located on the S side of the river, close S of Khyex Point.

Ayton Island lies in the middle of the river, about 4 miles E of Windsor Point.

Snag Point (54°12'N., 129°42'W.) is located on the S side of the Skeena River, about 0.8 mile SE of Ayton Island and close S of the E end of Ayton Bank.

Telegraph Point is located on the N side of the river, about 1.8 miles ESE of Snag Point.

Carnation Island (54°11'N., 129°40'W.) lies on the S side of Carnation Bank and about 0.5 mile S of Telegraph Point.

The Scotia River flows into the Skeena River close S of the E end of Carnation Island.

Caution.—The channel lying N of Carnation Bank is very narrow and only about 135m wide in places. It should be navigated only at HWS as strong currents exist at any other stage of the tide.

Several overhead power cables, which may best be seen on the local chart, extend across the Skeena River in the vicinity of Telegraph Point.